SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

everal petitions were presented, which were referred. Mr Adams, on leave, offered a resolution that the Governor be requested to return to the Seuale a bill to amend

By Mr Buckles, that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject of divorcing - from her husband; report con-By Mr Herod, that the bill relative to the sale of forfeited

By Mr Buckles, that the bill to repeal the first clause of section 175, chapter 40, of the Revised Statutes of 1843, be indefinitely postponed; report concurred in. By Mr Herod, that the bill relative to the acknowledgment of deeds be laid on the table; report concurred in.

By Mr Montgomery, a bill for the relief of certain persons therein named of Warren county; read twice and re-

ool lands by laid on the table; referred to the commit

ferred to the committee on Education. Mr Brugh moved that the select committee, to which was refessed the bill to attach a part of the county of Delaware to the county of Blackford, be discharged from the further consideration thereof; lost-ayes 17, noes 20,
Mr Hendricks reported a bill for the retief of Nancy C. Barrow of Jefferson county; read twice and referred to the

committee on the Judiciary.

Mr Allen reported back the bill to smend the charter of the Crawfordsville institute, without amendment, and recommend its passage; seport concurred in, and the bill passed to a third reading. Resolutions Introduced.

By Mr Millikin, that the Senate will, the House concurring therein, adjourn sine die, on Monday, the 14th day of January next. Mr Miller moved to lay the resolution on the table; lost -ayes 24, noes 25. Mr Hubbard moved to strike out the 14th and insert the

Mr Berry moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution till Saturday next; carried.

By Mr Walpole, that the Governor inform the Senate how many vacancies in the board of trustees of the Indiana hospital for the insane are to be filled by the Legislature at the present session; adopted. Bills Introduced. By Mr Odell, a bill to amend the charter of the Lafayette

maurance company ; read first time. By Mr Millakin, a bill to regulate the sale of spirituou squore; read first time, rules suspended, and the bill read a Mr Hendricks moved to lay the bill on the table and print 100 copies for the use of the Senate; lost-ayes 17, noes

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

AFTERNUON SESSION. Mr Herod moved to take up the bill to amend the charter of the Columbus, Nashville and Bloomington railioad com-

Mr Adams moved to concur in the amendments of the House, with an omendment; carried. Mr Hamsick, on leave, presented the petition of 1200 citizens, asking for a new county ; referred to a select commit-

Mr Rousseau, on leave, introduced a bill to incorporate the Point Commerce bridge company; read twice and referted to the committee on Corporations.

Mr Dale, on leave, introduced a bill to incorporate the Clinton and Illinois plank road company; read twice and

referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr Houghton, on leave, introduced a bill to authorise the board of county commissioners of Daviess county to compromise certain suits against the securities of Friend Spears. ate treasurer of said county; read three times and passed. Mr McCarty, on leave, introduced a bill to smend the act ereating the Marton court of common pleas; read hist in Mr McCarty, on leave, introduced a bill to vacate certain leases of water power on the Central canal; read fast time. Bills on their Third Reading.

A bill to prevent frauds upon the revenue; passed. A bill to amend the act authorizing the board of commissloners of Cass county to issue bonds; passed. A Lill to increase the per diem allowance of the probate judge of Fountain county, passed.
A bill to amend the charter of the city of Richmond;

A bill to enable the Indiana yearly meeting of the religious society of Friends to hold and dispose of property; A bill incorporating the husters of the liartsville scade-

A bill to amend the charter of the Madison insurance company ; referred to a select committee. A till to incorporate the Madison gas light company;

A bitl to incorporate the Rushville and National road plank rost company; pussed.

House bill to incorporate the American live stock insurance company; passed.

House bill to extend the provisions of an act therein named to the counties of Huntington and Whitley; passed.

The bill providing for the call of a convention of the people of the State of Indiana to revise, amend or after the constitution of said State was taken up, and the question being on Mr Eddy's motion to recommit the bill with instructions that the committee district the State, giving one delegate to each district, provided the whole number of delegates shall not exceed one hundred and thirty.

Mr Miller called for a division of the question; and the question being on recommitting the bill, the Senate refused to recommit the bill—ayes 9, noes 39.

Mr Harvey moved to strike out the second section of the ball, and insert in lieu thereof his amendment providing for

districting the State. Mr Buckles moved to lay Mr Harvey's amendment on the table ; carried-syes 28, noes 21. Mr Conduit moved to amend the bill, so that the delegates to the convention shall be elected by representative districts as apportioned for 1850, each district to be outitled to at least one delegate; districts that polled for President in 1848

2,000 and less than 3,000 votes, two delegates ; 4,000 votes and over, four delegates. Mr Buckles moved to lay Mr Conduit's amendment on the table : carried-ayes 26, noes 22.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment proposed by the committee, providing for the election of delegates to the convention by senatorial districts, each district to be entitled to two delegates,
Mr. Walpole said that it was important that every inter-

est should be fairly represented in the convention. people are about to enter into a compact, which he trusted would stand for ages. Mr. W. said that in ancient times, it was the custom for all the people to assemble and frame the laws that should govern them; but as the members of society increased and scattered over a large extent of territory, this mode of making laws became impracticable, and the people from necessity resorted to the representative system. He said it was the duty of the Legislature to keep the Representative as near the people as possible; in that way the sentiments of the people will be fairly represented in the convention. It is not a question of dollars and cents; the people when they voted for a convention, did not take into consideration the cost. All the people ask is that a convention shall be called, and a constitution framed containing provisions coinciding with the opinions of the people of the State of Indiana. The amendment proposed by the committee is that two delegates shall be elected from each Senatorial district. Now sir, if this amendment is adopted, the small counties will not be represented in that convention. The people of the large counties will be inclined to exercise the power which they possess, and elect citizens of their own county as delegates to the convention. And the convention will then be composed of delegates from the old and populous counties, and the voice of those residing in the new counties will not be heard in the convention, their opinions will not be represented and a constitution thus made would be in violation of the rights of the people residing in the new counties; the duty of the Legislature, said Mr. W., is plain; let the people be fairly represented and they will be satisfied.

He had heard no Senator assign any good reason why delegates should not be elected by Representative districts; are Senators in favor of disfranchising the people who reside in the small counties? If this amendment is adopted such will be its effect. The object of this convention is to frame a constitution that shall reflect the sentiments of the would be received favorably by the people, but a constitution framed by a convention where the people were not fairly represented, when submitted to the people for their ratification would be rejected. He had heard no Senator advance an argument; none could be advanced in favor of electing the delegates by Senatorial districts. He hoped therefore, that the amendment of the committee would not

be adopted. Mr. Woods said he was in favor of delegates being elected to the convention, by Representative districts. Senators had objected to this mode of electing delegates because the number would be too great; and the cost of the convention would be increased. And it had been suggested that if the people were not fauly represented in the convention; they could reject the constitution, when it was submitted to them for their approval or rejection; this is true, but would it not be better policy to make a constitution, containing provisions coinci ding with the views and sentiments of the people, which would be adopted by them; though it should cost more; than to submit a constitution at an expense of perhaps one hun-dred thousand dollars, which would be rejected. He thought the best policy, was, to have a convention of delegates, who would represent fairly the sentiments and opinions of every

Mr. Hubbard said he was opposed to any amendment which proposed to elect a larger number of delegates than one hundred. He believed that a convention composed of one hundred delegates, could act as calmly, deliberate as well, and make a constitution that would be as acceptable to the people of the State of Indiana, as one made by a convention composed of a gieater number of delegates. He said it was not his intention to discuss the proposition now before the senate; it would result in no good; Senators had no doubt made up their minds but he desired merely to assign the rea-

son which had influenced him in voting against the amend-ments which had been submitted to the Senate. Mr. Dole said that the amendment of the committee proposed; to elect two delegates from such Senatorial district; this was unfair and unjust, and he had not intended to have said a word in relation to the amendment. But when he saw

Senators vote to lay every amendment on the table, which provides for a different mode of electing delegates than by Senatorial districts; he felt called upon to protest against the adoption of this amendment; as unjust and unfair. The counties of Parke and Vermillion, which he had the honor to represent; polled over four thousand votes and would be entitled, if the amendment was adopted, to two delegates; whilst the county of Knox with only seventeen hundred votes, would be entitled to two delegates, this was manifest-

y wrong, and he trusted that Senaturs would not pass a bill the charter of the Columbus, Nashville and Bloomingtons of the importance that this was which had for its object, the charter of the Columbus, Nashville and Bloomingtons of a convention to frame a constitution, which would pind the people of the State of Indiana perhaps for ages;

Reports of Committees. just, unfair and impolitic. He hoped that the Senate wou'd adopt some amendment whereby the different counties in the State, would be fairly represented in the convention accord-

ing to the number of votes in each county.

Mr. McCarty said he desired to have no advantage for the county of Marion, over any other. He was of the opinion that if the senate would first fix the number of delegates that should compose the convention, and then the minure of electing them, it would facilitate the action of the Senate of the bill. Much time had been occupied in con-idering this bill, and he hoped that some kind of a compromise would be

Mr. Rousseau said he hoped the amendment proposed by the committee would not be adopted.

The amendment fixed the delegation to the convention, at two from each Senatorial District. This sir, is manifestly ur just and unequal. By it sir, Knox county with her 1,700 voters, will have the same representation that the Vigo District with its 6,000 votes will have. And this sir, is not the only instance in which its injustice is shown. More than a dozen instances in which the injustice would be nearly as great, could be named. He had taken nine of the larger Senatorial Districts, and nine of the smaller, and subtracting the number of votes of the smaller, from the number of votes of the larger, there is a difference of nearly 17,000 votes, leaving in these large districts, 17,000 unrepresented in the convention. 17,000, sir, of the voters of the State whose voice would be stifled in the convention! If the object in calling a convention to change the constitution be, to get an expression of the sense of the people as to the change desired, and that all might be represented and the rights of all protected, does this amend ment answer the purpose? No one could say that it did. No one could say that the people of the larger Senatorial Districts were properly represented, when more than one half of them could never be heard in the convention. The people in these districts would not be satisfied with the inequality. That his own district of 4,000 votes would not be contented with the same number of delegates that was given to Knox with her 1,700. That if it was not intended that the people of the State should be equally represented,—if a few are to draft a new constitution, why. let a half dozen of the best men we have be employed to do it, and let it be submitted to the people for their appro-

Why, sir, go through the farce of calling a convention of the people through their delegates, if the whole people were not allowed a voice in that convention? Such injustice would prompt the people to receive with disfavor and fisent course ought to be taken; the people should be justly and equally represented in the convention, and they would then look forward with confidence and with hope, for the new constitution. It should be endorsed by their friendly

anticipation. But there is another objection to this plan of a similar character. The delegates are to be elected by districts composed of several counties. The result will be that the larger counties will swallow up the smaller ones, and no small county in the State could be represented in the convention The larger counties would elect all the delegates, and the smaller ones would have forced upon them such delegates as

the larger counties might see proper to elect.

And if this plan be adopted, why allow the smaller counties any delegation? They would do as well without it, for such a delegation as the larger countres would give them they would get, and no more. Then why cheat them with the mockery of a delegation when you place it in the power of others to take it from them?

He asked senators favoring this proposition to do justice to the people all over the State; to allow them a fair and equal representation; to be just to themselves as represent-

atives of the whole State.
He hoped that the amendment would not be adopted; but that an amendment would be adopted containing provisions fair and just, so that the will of the people of every portion of the State might be fatily represented in that convention, Mr Montgomery sail he did not intend to have engaged in this discussion, but as he had been alluded to by the Senator from Greene, (Mr Rousseau,) as well as other senators, he deemed it but justice to him-elf to say something, as he did not wish to be placed in a false position before the Senate. The senator from Greene, said Mr M., did him great injustice when he stated that he had opposed every amendment that had been presented with the view to finally force upon them the amendment of the committee. His opposition and the opposition of those with whom he had the honor to act, grew out of the fact that they thought they saw a disposition on the part of the minority to compel the majority to yield, and permit the old and heavy populated counties to swallow up the small ones. If this was the intention of senators, he thought that they were becoming convinced that they would not succeed in their efforts. He had on yesterday, said Mr M., submitted what he regarded as a compromise proposition

a proposition that, while it did ample justice to the old
counties, permitted the newer and more sparsely populated counties at the same time to be heard in the proposed convention. But from some cause, he knew not what, it did not meet with favor from those on the opposite side of the question; and from none had it received less favor than from the senator from Greene. I am willing, said Mr M., that this matter shall be compromised; and if senators approached him in the true spirit of compromise, he was ready to meet them; but no action of his, nor vote which he might give, he would inform senstors in advance, should be done or given in any other way other than to enable the people of the new counties to be heard in the convention; they had a right to be heard, and he called upon those who were representing the interests of these counties to firmly adhere to the position they had taken, unless senators manifested a disposition to compromise this difficulty, in a spirit of liberality towards those representing the more spar-ely populated counties. If they proposed to do this, said Mr M., he was ready, he repeated, to meet them on such a compromise.

Mr Hardin moved to smend the amendment to the second

section, by striking out so much as provides for two delegates to each senatorial district, and insert-That the said conven-tion shall consist of a number of delegates equal to the nomber of organised counties in the State, together with the number of senatorial districts; each county shall elect one delegate, except the counties of Wayne, Bentou and Jasper. The county of Wayne shall elect two delegates, the counties of Benton and Jasper shall elect one delegate jointly, and each senaturial district, as the same is now districted, shall elect one delegate; pending which,

On moti n, the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, Dec. 29, 1849. Petitions &c., Presented.

By Messrs Cravens, Farasley, Brown of S., (by M Brown from citizens of Shelby ville on the subject of temperance,) May, Dodd, Hicks, Summers, and Allen,-mostly on the subject of temperance which were referred Reports from Committees. Mr Mickle, from the committee on ways and means

reported back the bill for the more speedy completion of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane; which was ordered The bill relative to fees of clerks of Probate courts was

By Mr Edwards, a bill in relation to the delinquent taxes in Adams; passed.

Mr Leviston, from the committee on corporations, reported back the bill to amend the charter of the Knightsown and Shelbyville railroad company; which was read

Mr Withers reported back the bill to amend the charter of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine railroad company; read 3d time and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Vevay, Mount Sterling and Versailles turnpike company was reported back, read a

Mr Elder reported a joint resolution, providing for the purchase of additional lands for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; passed to a 2d reading.

Mr Brown of R., from the committee on corporations, reported back the bill to incorporate the Indianapolis and

Mr Wilson moved to re-commit the bill to a nmittee of nine; which motion prevailed. Mr Edwards moved to reconsider the vote last given. An animated discussion here took place, in which Messrs. Murray, Brown of S., Edwards, Knowlton, Hun-

ter and Cravens participated. The vote was taken and the House refused to reconsider the vote. Messrs. Wilson, Murray, Cravons, Spencer, Hicks, Athon, Shepard, Lane and Edwards were appointed the

Mr Edwards offered a resolution, that the select committee be requested to report on Tuesday morning next. Mr Brown of S. moved to amend, so as to make Shel-

ville a point; not adopted Mr Knowlton moved to strike out "Tuesday" and insert "the earliest practicable period"-adopted. The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

On motion, the House adjourned. AFTERNOUN SESSION. Mr Caldwell, on leave, reported a bill for an appropria-tion of \$2,000 for a State Fire Engine for the use of the State prison; read twice and ordered to be engrossed. Mr Spencer introduced a bill to straighten the line be-

tween Dearborn and Ohio counties; read twice and re-

Orders of the Day.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill relative to agricultural societies—the question pending, being on the indefinite postponement of the bill; which motion was decided in the negative, ayes 35, noes 49.

Mr Connor moved to amend, so that fifty dollars shall he paid out of county treasuries to each society that may

On motion of Mr Prather, the bill and amendment were referred to the esamittee of ways and means.

The bill to exempt homesteads from execution, to the value of \$400 was read a 2d time; when,
Mr Brown of R. moved that the bill be laid upon the

move that the bill be laid upon the table; which motion nies of the State. fid not prevail, ayes 19, noes 69. Mr Reed moved the previous question; which was

The bill was referred to a select committee. Mr Withers moved instructions to the committee to strike out "\$400" and insert "\$500." Mr Ross moved that the committee consist of one

each judicial circuit; carried. The hill of the House to amend the charter of the Coumbus, Nashville and Bloomington railroad company was taken up and the amendments of the Senate concur-

The bill for the benefit of Lewis Chapell was read a ple that is calculated to injure the one will the others.

3d time and passed; also, the bill for the relief of Kane The Spection to this want of simit, in the rate of inter

was read a 3d time and passed; also, the bill for the relief of Hannah S. Martin.

Mr Lane presented a bill to incorporate the Indianapolis and Springfield, Illinois, plank road company; read may arise. twice and referred. The bill to divorce America Butler was indefinitely

Mr Withers introduced a bill more effectually to vent mistakes by branding cattle; passed to a 2d reading. ket our credit for any price to raise money? intercourse be suspended with Austria.

Mr Robinson of D introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Rushville and Lawrenceburgh railroad company; passed to a second reading.

Mr Prather introduced a resolution, that a select committee of five be appointed, to enquire into the expediency of letting out the printing, stationery and binding to

the lowest responsible bidder. Mr Cravens moved that the resolution be laid upon the Mesars. Lane and Prather called for the aves and nors; when On motion of Mr Wilson, the House adjourned

> SENATE. MONDAY, December 31.

Petitions, &c. Presented. By Mr Evans, a temperance memorial; referred to a as By Mr Graham, a temperance petition; referred to a se

to the establishment of an orphan asylum; laid on By Mr Buckles, of citinens of Delaware county relative

to the salary of prosecuting attorney in said county; refer- proach of alarm. red to the committee on Finance. Messes Houghton, McCarty, Dawson and Buckles presented petitions, which were referred without reading. Reports of Committees.

ed back the bill providing for an enumeration of the white which is real and substantial, and worth preserving. Inmale inhabitants of the State of Indiana, with one amend- diana will be able to obtain all the funds she may need to ment, upon the adoption of which they recommend its pis-sage; report concurred in, amendment adopted, and the bill prosecute her works, at a proper rate of interest,—will read a second time, and recommitted to the committee on the Judiciary.

move forward with increasing energy,—her resources will be developed,—and in a short time, by her Canals, Rail

peace to solemnise marriages be laid on the table; report provements of any State of the Union. concurred in By Mr Herod, that it is inexpedient to change the law rel- history of improvements, we overlesp the proper bounds,ative to the return of executions issued by justices of the triffs with our credit,-place in men's hands that power, prace; report concurred in.

By Mr Sleeth, that it is inexpedient to amend the law relative to interest on money ; report concurred in. Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Senate me'.
The President laid before the Senate the following com-

munication from His Excellency, the Governor, which was laid on the table and five hundred copies ordered to be Gentlemen of the Senate:

Bill of the Senate No. 121, an act to amend an act enti- stitute; passed. withhold my signature from the bill, leaving it to become a law, under the constitution, without the executive approval. It is the constitutional duty of the Executive, from time to time, to give to the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient; and I have deemed the present a fitting opportunity to present for the consideration of your body certain measures of modification which, in my judgment, would be salutary, by way of limiting the powers which the bill above referred to and others of a sim-

itar character will confer.

I should have returned the bill to the Senate with a statement of my objections, if it had been an original proposition for a work not commenced; but the work having been en- row. clined to do any thing which might have the effect to imper- ten o'clock; adopted. il the important interests already embarked in the cuter-prise. This disinclination is enhanced by a diffidence natu-rally growing out of my very recent investment with the executive functions, and the proper period not having arrived for me to present to the Legislature the usual annual communication, embodying views of State policy in general,

which requires time for maturing.

I desire to call your attention strongly to the general with the general principles of this bill. The impression is strong upon my own mind that we may find in such a view

By Mr. Mickle, a bill with of facts matter for caution, and hints for our guidance which a proper zeal for the public welface will not permit us to disregard.

ties and cities in their corporate capacity subscribing to the stock of such works, it is clear that when such subscriptions are made, the interest which the counties and cities hold, should be surrounded by safeguards of the most uncounted by safeguards of the most uncountered in their corporate capacity subscribing to the such subscriptions are made, the interest which the counties and cities hold, should be surrounded by safeguards of the most uncountered in their corporate capacity subscribing to the such subscriptions are made, the interest which the counties and cities hold, should be surrounded by safeguards of the most uncountered in their corporate capacity subscribing to the such subscriptions are made, the interest which the counties and cities and cities hold, should be surrounded by safeguards of the most uncountered in their corporate capacity subscribing to the such subscriptions are made, the interest which the counties and cities hold, should be surrounded by safeguards of the most uncountered in the counties and cities hold, should be surrounded by safeguards of the most uncountered in the counties and cities hold, should be surrounded by safeguards of the most uncountered in the counties and cities hold, should be surrounded by safeguards of the most uncountered in the counties and cities hold, should be surrounded by safeguards of the most uncountered in the counties and cities hold, should be surrounded by safeguards of the most uncountered in the counties and cities hold, should be surrounded by safeguards of the most uncountered in the counties and cities and cities are constant. Irrespective of the question as to the propriety of counquestionable security. From this consideration alone, it is submitted that it would be improper to invest the directory of any company with unlimited power to sell bonds at any rate of discount they may please to make, and to cause them to bear any rate of interest however axorbitant. Is it not the duty of the law making power to protect the tax with an exception of tin-ware, pottery, sugar, coffee, &c., payers of the subscribing counties from encroachment, es- the vending of which are not to be taxed; laid on the

pecially when the irrevocable character of such bonds is table to await further amendment.

Considered?

But this objection to the unlimited rate of interest and North Salem and Crawfordsville plank road company discount, is greatly strengthened by a consideration of the vast number of enterprises of this character in this and the By Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the By Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the by Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the by Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the by Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the by Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the by Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the by Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the by Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the by Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the by Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the by Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the by Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the by Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the by Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the by Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the by Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the by Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the by Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the by Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the by Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the by Mr Withers, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the by Mr Withers and Mr Wither adjoining States; and the probable effect of their prosecurence are full of instruction on this subject. The lesson that a similar state of things taught the people of the old world, I toust are not forgotten. There, these enterprises have already received a severe check, and it would seem that the spirit of speculation has been transferred from that the spirit of speculation has been transferred from that derec to be engrossed.

Mr Brown of R. reported back the bill to extend the field of operation, in a great measure, to this country.

Mr Brown of R. reported back the bill to extend the powers of the Shelbyville lateral railroad company, the

Here, similar scenes are now being enacted; not to the same extent, it may be, but unless a prudent foresight interpose its salutary checks, there is ground for the apprehension that results equally disastrous will here ensue.

We are advised that one of the first moneyed houses of the old world has lately established a branch in our great commercial metropolis; thus preparing for action, regarding this as the peculiar field for such operation; and, from the very fact that it becomes necessary now, in view of the interest of certain companies in the prosecution of these terest of certain companies in the prosecution of these works, to ask leave to pay a higher rate of interest than usual, and to sell their bonds at whatever amount they may

justive chargeable with a want of prudence, if we fall again into a like difficulty, without having made some exertion to avoid the disaster. If the moneyed operations of these companies are confined to the ordinary and safe methods of conducting business; if large debts are not contracted, at the committee was concurred in, heavy rates of interest, or at a ruinous discount; then, in the bill rend a third time and passed. case of a general pressure, the worst that could happen would be a suspension of the work.
But consider what would be the effect, if by a general

the midst of its active operations, if burthened with the obligation to pay heavy rates of interest, and at the same time, with no part of the work so far finished, as to be susceptible f producing revenue. Extend this example over the whole State, and what would bridge in Jennings county; referred.

We see, but the materials of these works brought under the By Mr Goodwin, a bill authorizing commis-

harmoner, the lands pledged to them disposed of at forced sales, Daviess to compound a certain claim; passed to a secon to the consternation of the too confiding occupants, and the tax-payers of a subscribing county, grouning under a burdensome imposition for the purpose of paying the interest on a stock which pays no dividends?

Daviets
reading.
The bit and pedictions a stock which pays no dividends? When a rate of interest is established by law, and when,

rates, it is good policy, not to permit exceptions to the rule, amendments providing that ten miles shall be constructed except in extreme cases, and then there should be a limit.

In the case under consideration, it seems to me, that public olicy points plainly to the enforcement of the rule within polis.

of the same rate of interest, but the experience of the State, admonishes us, that the discretion, in such cases, passed to a 2d reading. should have its limits defined.

It is a remarkable fact, that in every instance that has come under my observation, where this power is sought to be circuit, and repealing the law authorizing county prosecutors; ordered to be engrossed. to be given to the directors of companies to borrow mon-ey, or make sales of Bonds, without limit or restriction,

Mr Prather said, in view of the near approach of the of this power, would not be a violation of the faith upon Convention to amend the Constitution, he thought legis- which the people of the several counties, in their corporate ation inexpedient at this session, and would therefore name, have heretofore taken stock in the various compa

It is said that the hill referred to, does not authorize the selling of the Bonds of the counties, or the hypathecating of them at any rate of interest, that may be agreed upon. While this is, perhaps, true, it is difficult for me to per ceive the difference between giving the power expressly, in relation to the bonds of the conuties, or making the same unlimited power, applicable alone to the stock of the company, or the borrowing of money. If you affect the stock by exorbitant interest, or sell the bonds of the company, at a rainous sacrifice, it must affect the County Stock, as red in, and the bill is now a law when the Governor well as that of the citizen. All are connected together for the welfare of the work and the adoption of a princi-

Dockery; also, to repeal an act concerning sheriffs in est to be paid for money barrowed, and in the sale of Martin county; also, to locate a State road in Vigo and stocks, is, that it gives a power which is liable to great Clay counties; also, concerning treasurer of Kosciusko shuse, and may involve the most ruinous consequences; and I cannot but thin's that the Legislature, in confering The joint resolution in opposition to the agitation of such a power, have failed to consider, with the requisite the Wilmot provi-o was read a second time, and, on momenturity, all the abuses to which it is liable. We know tion of Mr Shepard laid on the table, ayes 54, noes 35. not who are to hold the places of Directors of these corpora The bill to amend the act relative to county treasurers tions, with the light thus to offer, in market, the stock of companies and to borrow money. Prudence requires that we should guard against every possible state of things that

Is private credit exhausted in this State, that it is not asked to exhaust the public credit, as far as possible, by offering in our public and deliberate acts of legislation, to pay any rate of interest, however large, and to sell in man

The joint resolution in relation to the barbarous, cruel Does the public pulse throb with such feverish anxiety and inhuman treatment of Austria towards Hungary was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed—providing that unless a different course be pursued that official the question,—What will be the consequence and end if these things are permitted thus to go on?

But upon what principle and for what purpose is it pr posed to issue bonds, or other obligations of the denomination of fifty dollars? If for the purpose of borrowing me ney, that object could be better accomplished by issuing them of the denomination of one, two, or five hundred dollars. If they are issued for the purpose of paying for work and labor, as a matter of convenience it would seen that that could be accomplished by one share of stock in said company being taken, in place of the bond, or other obligation of the same amount.

It occurs to me, that the effect of putting into circulation those bonds, and other obligations of the denomination of fifty dollars, by the various companies of the state, will be to make them a kind of circulating medium. Thus they would pass from hand to hand as a currency, and when a depreciation should occur, it would fall, as all depreciations of currency do, upon the labor of the country. It is very rare, that such a loss is felt by the more opulent portio of community. They are watchful, and prepared for the By Mr Read of C., of citizens of Clark county, relative event; but the unsuspecting laborer is too frequently found to the establishment of an orphan asylum; laid on the with the fruits of his labor in such a currency, while the more vigilant has passed the same away on the first ap-

If we shall hold a firm and steady hand, exhibit to th speculator of our own state, and the capitalist abroad, that we are determined to keep all our past engagements faithfully,-that we regard our state, county, and individual Mr Buckles, from the commistee on the Judiciary, report- credit, not as mere empty sound and promises, but that By Mr Herod, that the bill authorising justices of the and Plank Roads, will present the greatest chain of im-

But if in this hour,-the turning point in her second unlimited, that they, in a moment of excitement and phrenzy, may employ, to the prostration of our whole credit, through a laudable zeal to advance their peculiar work, we shall repent for years that we have had part or lot in the matter JOSEPH A. WRIGHT. December 31, 1849.

Bills on their third reading. A bill to amend the Huntsville Academy; passed.
A bill to amend the charter of the Crewfordsville In-

Hed." An act to incorporate the Crawfordsville and Wabash Railroad Company," approved January the 19th, 1846, and an people of the State of Indiana, to revise, amend, or alter act amend dory there's, approved February the 15th, 1848, the constitution of said State, was taken up, and the having been presented for approval, I have determined to question being upon the adoption of Mr. Hardin's amend-

> Mr. Hubbard moved to lay Mr. Hardin's amendment on the table; lost, ayes 17, noes 27.
>
> The question recurring upon the adoption of Mr. Hardin's amendment, carried, ayes 27, noes 19.

> And the question being upon the adoption of the amendment proposed by the committee, as amended by the Senate, Mr. Ellis moved to lay the amendment, as amended, on the table; carried syes 27, noes 18. Several amendments were adopted, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on to-mor-

tered upon, and large investments having been made in its Mr. Ellis offered a resolution that when the Senate adstock by individual and corporate subscription, I feel disin-On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 31, 1849. Petitions &c. Presented. By Messrs. Salter, Beard, Gessie, Holcomb, Stewar

Campbell, Dougherty of B., Mickle, Hill, May, Weaver, Delevan, Berker, Edwards, Murray, Huey, Sird, Humfacts connected with the prosecution of works of internal Delevan, Berker, Edwards, Murray, Huey, Bird, Hum-improvement in our State, and to invoke your deliberate phreys, Athon and Prather; which were severally refer-Reports from Committee. By Mr. Mickle, a bill with an amendment, that market

houses, engine houses, &c., shall hereafter be exempt from taxation,; adopted, and bill ordered to be engrossed. By Mr. Edwards, a bill relative to a receiver in Chan-

By Mr Carnahan of F., a bill for the relief of certain persons in Fulton county; passed to a 2d reading.

By Mr Graves, a bill relative to hawkers and pedlers—

Princeton Female College; ordered to be engrossed.

By Mr Brown of R., a bill to incorporate the Nobles

ville bridge company; ordered to be engrossed. By Mr Farnsley, a bill to enable the inhabitants Hantington and Whitley to construct plank roads; or

amendment, adopting, as the sentiment of Indiana, the resolutions adopted at the St. Louis Convention, in favor agree to receive, is evidence of a strong pressure, or otherwise of an overaction in this branch of enterprise.

Indiana has had such a lesson on the subject of the prosecution of works of a similar character, that we shall be of a survey of the different routes by the General Govingtic chargeable with a work of an analysis of a survey of the different routes by the General Govingtic chargeable with a work of a survey of the different routes by the General Govingtic chargeable with a work of a survey of the different routes by the General Govingtic chargeable with a work of a survey of the different routes by the General Govingtic chargeable with a work of a survey of the different routes by the General Govingtic chargeable with a work of a survey of the different routes by the General Govingtic chargeable with a work of a survey of the different routes by the General Govingtic chargeable with a work of a survey of the different routes by the General Govingtic chargeable with a work of a survey of the different routes by the General Govingtic chargeable with a work of a survey of the different routes by the General Govingtic chargeable with a work of a survey of the different routes by the General Govingtic chargeable with a work of a survey of the different routes by the General Govingtic chargeable with a work of a survey of the different routes by the General Govingtic chargeable with a work of a survey of the different routes by the General Govingtic chargeable with a work of a survey of the different routes by the General Govingtic chargeable with a work of a survey of the different routes by the General Govingtic chargeable with a work of a survey of the different routes by the General Govingtic chargeable with a work of a survey of the different routes by the General Govingtic chargeable with a work of a survey of the different routes by the General Govingtic chargeable with a work of a survey of the different routes by the General Govingtic chargeable with the chargeable with the chargeable with the cha

By Mr Hart, a bill to extend the powers of presiden By Mr Miller of M. and F., a bill to organize to onetary reviusion, such a work should be arrested, while in

county of Stark; rend twice and ordered to be engrossed By Mr Dodd, a bill to authorize auditor of Grant to loan money to trustees of Grant county Seminary; By Mr Prather, a bill authorizing the building of

The bill regulating the licensing of traveling merchan and pedlers was taken up amended and the bill ordere to be engrossed. When a rate of interest is established by law, and when, as with us, the rate is high as compared with commercial the charter of the Central plank road company, with

during the year 1850 east and ten miles west of Indiana polis. Thus amended the bill passed. By Mr Huey, a bill to amend the common school law. It might be safe, and even desirable, to permit the sale of Bonds at somewhat less than the par of State Bonds, of the same rate of interest, but the experience of the

be given to the directors of companies to borrow money, or make sales of Bonds, without limit or restriction, that in the first instance, acts of Incorporation have been passed by the legislature, in which no such power is given, and that counties in good faith have taken stock in said companies: that subsequently amendments have been made from time to time, until now this unlimited power is asked.

It is suggested with great deference, whether the adding

Resolutions.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution, for a committee of five to enquire into the expediency of letting out the public printing &c., to the lowest bidder—the question pending, being on laying the resolution on the table; which resolution did not prevail, syes 30,

advance, why no alteration in the law should take place.
This report takes a full view of the whole ground, and was made just previous to the time Mr. Defrees was elected, three years since. It embraced a letter from Mr. J. P. Chapman, who, they stated in the teport, was a good practical printer, of much experience at the brothers and sisters, she was exceedingly attached. ed public printer, there being a large whig majority in | years old.

the legislature at the time. From this it appeared that Dowling & Cole received for three years about \$27,000, Jacob P. Chapman \$16,000, and John D. Defrees would receive ubout \$20,000. Mr. Cravens now withdrew the motion to indefinitely

postpone, when
Mr. Mickle moved to strike out of the resolution the

word "printing," so as to confine the investigation to the binding, stationery, &c.

Mr. Mickle would not make a speech; but was re- have done so, blighting the hopes and affections, huminded of an anecdote of a physician, while attending a miliating the pride, tarnishing the reputation, lacerapatient for the pleurisy, and who he cautioned against eating roast pork. Notwithstanding the caution, the patient ate a hearty meal and got well. This afforded a new wrinkle for the physician, and induced him to write "roast pork good for pleurisy." His next patient, however, who took the new remedy, died under the opera-tion. He then wrote, "rosst pork good for pleurisy— sometimes." So he perceived that the public printing,

with some gentlemen, was good for party—sometimes.

Mr. Alley said, if printing was cheaper now than three years ago, it was surprising that the periodicals of the day had nor been reduced in price, which all knew not the editor from the pen of the Hon. R. D. Owen, on the sub-

vote according to the seport of the committee that might He also thinks that a "single track Plank road, (which is be appointed, as he was ignorant of the subject.

Mr. Prather denied that he had any party object to gain by the resolution. He had no hostility to any editor. He introduced the resolution because he believed the printing could be executed for something less than at moderate price, and where there is no unusual expense of present. The last year's printing, it appeared by the Auditor's report, cost the State upwards of \$10,000. He then told the anecdote of a Dutch doctor that used some dicious and economical; at any rate for \$2000. The fol-

Before the question was taken on striking out the word printing," On motion of Mr. Spencer. The House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The House proceeded to the consideration of messages from the Senate. Amendments of the Senate to several bills of the

House, were read and concurred in. The bill of the Senate to amend the charter of City of Richmond, was read twice and referred. The bill of the Senate to enable the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends to hold and dispose of property for refigious, educational and charitable purposes, was read three

Posey county, was read a third time and indefinitely we may work out the measure of advantage thus: Sup-To amend the revised laws in relation to executions on let us put at ten cents a hundred, though in fact over most mortgages; to amend revised laws in relation to duties of our country roads, it considerably exceeds that amount. mortgages; to amend revised laws in relation to duties of overseers of the poor, in regard to colored children; to amend the act authorizing the construction of plank rods; in relation to the duties of auditor and recorder; to amend the act relative to selection of grand and petit jurors; to amend revised laws so that, hereafter, 25 per cent. instead of 50 per cent. shall be charged on lands and paying thirty cents toll; netting therefore, seven dollars and paying thirty cents toll; netting therefore, seven dollars. sold for taxes; to regulate jurors' fees in Adams and other counties; to amend the charter of the city of Evother counties; to amend the chaiter of the city of Evansville; to change the time of April term of Commissioners' Court in Jefferson county; to amend the revised road laws of 1849, giving discretionary power in a certain case; in relation to the change of names—giving power to Circuit Court; relating to the Sullivan county library; to confirm the Angola Plank Road Company; to regulate the per diem for work done on roads in Adams and other counties; to extend the time of holding courts in Perry county; to authorize Wilcox to construct bridge or culvert in Morgan county; to repeal the 4th New Harmony, also one from Evansville to New Harmony, also one from Evansville to bridge or culvert in Morgan county; to repeal the 4th and 5th sections of road act in Dearborn; relative to Seminary in Sullivan county; relative to board of comscribed, to construct a plank road from our county seat,

missioners of Franklin county; to legalize the acts of Mt. Vernon to this village, New Harmony; and the citi-Tippecanoe; to repeal road act in Perry county; to explain certain sections in general road law, so as to give discretionary power, to be in force in certain counties; joint resolution relative to the barbarous, cruel and inhuman treatment of Hungary by the Austrian government; a bill to incorporate the Harrison and Portman Turnpike Company; joint resolution for the purchase of one hundred acres of land for Denf and Dumb Asylum; to incorporate the Rising Sun and Versailles Turnpike Company; to authorize Nehemiah Cheesman to erect a mill dam; a bill for the more speedy completion of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, appropriating \$13,000 to erect a building for the turbulent and boisterous; relative to the maps, field notes, papers, &c., appertaining to land speed. Let a stage coach or an omnibus car start at four commissioners appointed to locate a road in Fountain and zens of Evansville have resolved to organize another for

for the protection of the State I rison, at Jeffersonville. The Speaker laid before the House the proposition of John R. Elder relative to the public printing.

Mr. Lane moved to refer to a select committee; which motion did not prevail.

Mr Cotton moved to refer to the committee of ways Mr Sherred, on leave, offered a resolution, that the House will, the Senate concurring, on Thursday next, proceed to the election of a public printer and superintendent of the Northern Division of the Central canal. Mr Cravens moved to strike out so much of the resolu- not be reasonably doubted that it would cause a much

The joint resolution on internal improvement was read Mr Brown of S. moved that the joint resolution be and S. P. Our appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting to be the organization of a Bucket Company, a commit-

Revenue and School Fund in Ohio county; passed to Mr. Elder offered a resolution that the House will adjourn sine die on the 14th January; Isid on the table.

second reading.

By Mr. Landies, to provide for the election of Township assessor; passed to a second reading.

By Mr. Bowen, to amend the Road law so far as Jeffer-

county, and Grand Juries restricted; passed to a second

On motion, the House adjourned.

EDITORS STATE SENTINEE: Gentlemen :- Your reporter in the House of Representatives made me say, on the 24th, that there were W. P. Duzan, and Pyle. sixty negroes in Michigan City. The reporter was untown where I resided, (Laporte,) agreeably to the last census of the town, there were sixty negroes there, not one of whom had been required to give security, as required by the statutes of this State; that I bell to be directed to delay the directed to delay the statutes of this State; that I bell to be directed to delay the statutes of this State; that I bell to be directed to delay the statutes of this State; that I bell to be directed to delay the statutes of this State; that I bell to be directed to delay the statutes of this State; that I bell to be directed to delay the statutes of this State; that I bell to be directed to delay the statutes of this State; that I bell to be directed to delay the statutes of this State; that I bell to be directed to delay the statutes of this State; that I bell to be directed to delay the statutes of this State; that I bell to be directed to delay the statutes of the statut one of whom had been required to give security, as required by the statutes of this State; that I believed that color should not be the test as to the competency of an individual to give testimony, but that the character and credibility of the individual should be regarded as the true qualifications of a witness, and that if gentlemen refused to repeal the existing laws of the State on that subject, I thould, before the adjournment of the legislature, present a bill, the object of which should be, to prevent white persons from giving evidence against negroes.

W. MILLIKAN.

Ispianapolis, Dec. 29th, 1849

The Disappearance of Mrs. Miller.

The Detroit Advertiser has a long article, from the pen evidently of some friend of Mrs. I. G. Miller, whose suicide at Ningara Falls was announced, and afterwards contradicted, a few days since. The writer, after reviewing the facts, comes to the conclu-Mr. Cravens moved that the resolution be indefinitely sion that the stories which have been set affoat in some of the newspapers of her having eloped are un-Mr. Cravens said, that he intended, during this session, warranted by anything known. The only trace found to vote for every measure having a view to economy and of her was at the Falls, as we have already stated. retrenchment, where he believed the public interest where her new silk bonnet, or hood, trampled upon, would not suffer. But here, he believed, that such would was found on the abutment of the bridge which leads be the case; and coming from the quarter that this resolution did, with due deference to the gentleman from Jennings, it appeared to assume a party bearing. Mr. Cravens here read the report of Messrs. Dowling, Stewart and Battell, all of them whigs, and two of them practical printers, made to the legislature, on this subsect, a few years since, as a better argument than he could further towards the rapid current which sweeps over

east as well as the west, and who stated that the prices were not too high. This letter was given by Mr. Chapman with the certainty that Mr. Defrees would be elect-

Mr. Cravens here read a statement of the sums restitution of Madame Grelaud, in Philadelphia, and for some months at that of Miss English, at Georgetown,

in the District of Columbia. That such a woman, of a purity of soul never suspected, with a character unblemished, a christian Mr. Lane was opposed to the amendment, and was opposed also to the indefinite postponement of the resolution. He said, that he had been informed that the print- whom all her earthly affections were devotedly cening could be executed twenty per cent. less than at pre- tered, could have been induced by any cause, except sent in consequence of the introduction of steam power temporary mental hallucination, to attempt self-in printing. He had promised his constituents, last sum-destruction is incredible. That she should have placed mer, previous to his election, that he would vote to let the printing out by contract to the lowest bidder, if the interests of the State could be properly guarded. Printing was a mechanical business, and should be treated as persons to whom they were unknown; that she could

ject of Plank Roads. Mr Owen thinks that Plank Roads. Mr. Graves would not be actuated by party in the in the present stage of progress and population in the west-matter; but he wished the matter investigated, and would ern country are more suitable and profitable than Railroads. kind of bark as a sovereign remedy, which varied its operation by scraping it upward or downward, and how his whole system was thrown into confusion by scraping it sideways, to illustrate the object he had in view, &c.

"Scientific experiments have proved, that the same power required to move one ton in a common lumber wagon on a level earth road, will move the same wagon with a load of four and a half tons, on a level wood surface. One ton is the average practical load for a two horse team over a tolerably level common road; it follows that the same team can, with equal ease, draw a load of four and half tons on a properly graded plank road. Practical results have proved this true; for four tons is now the usual load for a two horse team on all plank roads where the land's surface has been levelled to practical grades."

Mr. Owen then goes on to say: "By the general plank road law of our State, the toll per mile for a two horse team, is not to exceed two cents. The practical result is then, that, by paying two cents a The bill to increase the salary of the Probate Judge of mile, a two horse wagoner can quadruple his load. Or, pose a plank road fifteen miles long, the charge for hauling goods or produce over a common turnpike that distance,

the maps, field notes, papers, &c., appertaining to land titles of the State, to be deposited in the State Library; for an appropriation of \$2,000 for a State Fire Engine Louis at twelve o'clock the same night, and this is much better than steamboat time. A four horse omnibus will convey along a plank road 25 or 30 passengers and their baggage—and would pay well charging each passenger from Evansville to St. Louis, three dollars for the trip, which is under steamhoat rates."

Mr. O. concluded his communication thus: ' If such a road caused the land on each side of the line tion, as relates to the Superintendent of the Northern Division of the Central canal; which motion prevailed.

Mr Prather moved that the resolution be laid upon the lars per mile the cost of the road."

Fire Bucket Company.

table; which motion did not prevail.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted, ayes 50, At a meeting of the boys of Indianapolis, held at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 18th, on motion, Capt. H. C. Ferouson was called to the Chair,

Hall be tendered to Mr. Lemonowsky, to lecture on the history and downfall of Poland on to-morrow evening; adopted.

Lemonowsky, to lecture on the lee consisting of S. P. Ohr, Joseph R. Haugh, and George E. Van Blaricum, was appointed to draft suitable resolutions, who reported the following. introduced a bill relative to the Surplus 1. Resolved, That it is expedient to organize ourselves into a Fire Bucket Company, if sufficient encouragement be received from our citizens and city authorities.

2. Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed to Braft a form of Constitution for such a company, to report Mr. Brown of S., reported a bill declaring a certain at our next meeting.

stream a public highway in Shelby county; passed to a 3. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to petition the City Council, in behalf of this meeting, for an appropriation of a sufficient sum to procure a suitable wag-

on, with a crate, and necessary apparatus, for the use of By Mr. Bowen, to amend the Road law so far as Jefferson county is concerned; passed to a second reading.

By Mr. Miller of M. and F., to give Justices of the Peace criminal jurisdiction in certain cases in Fulton county, and Grand Juries restricted; passed to a second

5. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to circulate among our citizens a subscription for the purpose of procuring suitable buckets for the use of the company.

5. Resolved, That the committee last named, be instructed, also, to circulate among our citizens a petition to

the State Legislature, to donate to us the buckets belonging to the State and now lying useless in the State House. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Chair appointed, as the committee provided for in the second resolution, Messrs. Ohr, Van Biaricum, Haugh,

Second committee-H. Coburn, jr., J. R. Haugh, and

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

H. C. FERGUSON, Chairman.

SINON P. ORR, Secretary.

If the Devil should loss his tail, where would he get another! In a dram-shop, to be sure, where they re-tai